

Office of Grant Procurement, Coordination and Management



2015 BIENNIAL REPORT



Nevada Department of Administration

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Letter from the Director

January 1, 2015

In accordance with Nevada Revised Statute (NRS) 232.224(1)(h), the Department of Administration is transmitting the Office of Grant Procurement, Coordination, and Management's Biennial Report to the Nevada State Legislature. During the past two-years, the Grant Office has worked to develop the necessary resources, training, and expertise to move Nevada forward on Grant Awards.

Through a collaborative effort with public, private and non-profit Stakeholders across the State, the Grant Office has worked to develop partnerships and shared resources with federal, public, private and non-profit agencies. These efforts have increased the success of Nevada grant applications. These outreach efforts have resulted in an expanded website to include key studies, data resources, data measures; health indicators; training and information to support grant applications and management for all agencies. With the strong leadership, direction and support from the Office of Governor Brian Sandoval, the Nevada Legislature, and State agencies, Nevada has made significant progress in developing a comprehensive grant office.

With a talented team of program and grant professionals across the State, the Grant Office will build upon all successes and resources to ensure a collective approach for Nevada to be strategically aligned and ensure maximum competitiveness for appropriate federal, public and non-profit grant opportunities.

Julia Teska, Director
Department of Administration

The Office of Grant Procurement, Coordination and Management Budget

Overview:

Established through the unanimous passage of Senate Bill 233 (2011), the Office of Grant Procurement, Coordination, and Management was created with the intent of addressing the State of Nevada's grant performance.

Vision:

To provide the State of Nevada with a sustainable, well-managed grant program that enables its agencies to deliver core services to Nevadans—and become a model for state grant management.

Mission:

To provide the State of Nevada and its agencies with the coordinated resources to successfully identify, procure and manage grants; to strategically grow state grants; and, to develop accurate reports that facilitate informed fiscal planning.

Single Point of Contact (SPOC):

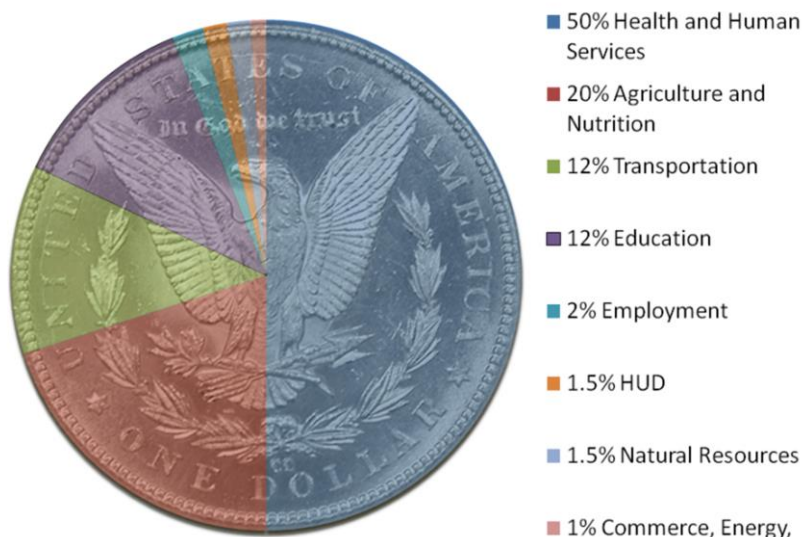
Pursuant to NRS 232.225, all state agencies are required to inform the Department of Administration, Office of Grant Procurement, Coordination and Management of any grant for which a State agency applies, receives, or is not approved. This is reinforced by the Department of Administration Policy Directive #D-2014-03. To foster intergovernmental partnerships by relying on state and local processes for the coordination and review of proposed federal financial assistance and development, Federal Executive Order 12372, "Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs," was issued. This Order allows each state to designate an entity or single point of contact (SPOC) to perform this function. The Grant Management Office has been designated the SPOC for Nevada state agencies submitting or receiving federal grants and for all grant-related SPOC inquiries statewide.

Executive Summary

The Nevada State Grant Office made significant gains in submitting grants in collaboration with state agencies. For State Fiscal Year (SFY) 14, the Grant Office was part of 27 applications, an 85% increase over submittals for SFY13. These efforts resulted in 12 awards totaling over \$18 million. Not all of the grant submissions for SFY14 have been awarded. Nevada still has a Housing and Urban Developing Grant for SFY14 that is still pending. The Grant Office has a goal of 15% for the Return on Investment (ROI). For SFY14, Nevada's ROI was 74% in grant dollars received, compared to total dollar amount submitted. In addition, the Rate of Return (ROR) on the number of applications approved stands at 44% of grants received.

The grants received for SFY14 include focus areas of Dementia; Continuum of Care; AP Test Fees; Technical Assistance Grants for Healthcare; Tobacco Quit-line Capacity; Campus Suicide; Respite Services; Family Planning Health Information Exchange; Alzheimer's; Disease Mental Health through School Climate Transformation and Direct Services; as well as Mining Health and Safety. Listed below are highlights detailing how Nevada grant dollars are spent by subject matter.

How Nevada Grant Dollars Are Spent – FFY14



For SFY15, Nevada is already realizing significant results. For SFY15, as of December 31, 2014, Nevada has been awarded \$56,700,317 in grant funds with a total of 31 applications submitted. The annual goal for the grant office is to work with agencies to submit \$60,000,000 in grant applications per year. The SFY15 goal has been met as of December 2014. The State Grant Office has received nine (9) out of 30 grants submitted; with a ROI of 72%, and a ROR of 29%. A number of grants for SFY15 are still pending award results. The SFY15 grants received as of December 31, 2014 include the Emergency School Management; Victim of Crimes Act; Adaptive Sports for Disabled Veterans; Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Recipient Fraud and Trafficking; Early Head Start and Expansion; National Governor's Association Medicaid Innovation; the Medicaid State Innovation Model Grant; Project Aware – Education Mental Health; Climate Transformation; and the Pre-K Development Grant.

Nevada's Grant Budget

The Nevada State Grant Office examines federal grant funding trends, by comparing Nevada averages against nationwide data. Because year-to-year fluctuations often provide a limited perspective, the grant office monitors and identifies trends to strategically target Nevada programs. In 2010, 23% of Nevada grant expenditures exceeded \$5.4 billion in federal grant funds,¹ including funds through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA). ARRA was the national economic stimulus package, aimed at shovel ready projects, with the intent to stimulate the economy quickly. Nevada received more ARRA grant funding than 25 other states and territories, based on actual expenditures. The federal grant allocation of \$5.4 billion including ARRA, if compared to the Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 14 grant awards of just over \$3.6 billion² may suggest a significant decrease in grant funds to Nevada. However, this assumption does not adequately represent the decrease in federal funding available with the conclusion of the ARRA program. **Table 1** below excludes the ARRA figures to demonstrate a comparable data comparison from FFY06-FFY14.

**Nevada was ranked
#1 for the fastest rate
of growth in federal
spending between FY
2006 and 2013,
jumping 63%.**

In FFY14, Nevada grant awards represented an increase of \$350 million in grant awards over FFY13.³ Nevada was ranked #1 for the fastest rate of growth in federal spending from FFY06-13, jumping 63.2%.⁴ This growth highlights Nevada's improvement in capturing grant awards and improving grant application performance. While there is still work to be done, Nevada has demonstrated progress with changes in legislation, grant office benchmarks with performance measures, and developed a program for identifying, targeting and applying for grants.

Table 1: NEVADA GRANT AWARDS
FFY 2006 – 2014

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
\$2,029,428	\$2,174,333	\$2,330,875	\$2,586,636	\$2,971,356	\$3,061,707	\$3,182,710	\$3,312,491	\$3,663,773

Grant Allocations and Per Capita Spending

Grant funding is allocated by the federal government and organizations to state agencies for direct services, or for the state to serve as the fiscal agent to pass-through for other public, private and non-profit partners. The State of Nevada has been working towards transparency by distinguishing between funds that are spent in specific counties, or for a specific population, versus those grants that are meant

¹ Single Audit Reporting Form (SARF), 2010.

² Federal Funds Information for States (FFIS) FFY14

³ Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR), Single Audit Reporting Form (SARF), 2013.

⁴ Federal Funds Information for States (FFIS), Special Analysis 14-002, May 1, 2014 p 5-9.

to address projects or challenges statewide. This also includes efforts to reconcile award data versus expenditures. That is, what monies are Nevada agencies awarded that are returned in unspent funds.

The Federal Funds Information for States (FFIS) Special Analysis 14-02, May 1, 2014 publication “FFY 2013 Per Capita Federal Spending on Major Grant Programs,” identified Nevada as one of three states demonstrating the “largest growth in per capita federal grants at 32.4%, between FFY08 and FFY13.”⁵ Between FFY06 and FFY13, federal grant awards in Nevada increased 40.9% or \$174 billion dollars. This increase is mainly due to increased Medicaid spending. According to FFIS, “Nevada (63.2%), Delaware (61.7%), and California (60.0%) experienced the largest increases (in federal Medicaid dollars), while Wyoming (2.2%), New Hampshire (15.7%), Alaska (17.9%), and Rhode Island (19.9%) saw the smallest growth in federal grant dollars.”⁶

Even after accounting for Nevada’s population growth, the state has one of the best improvements in federal grants per capita. **Table 2** highlights the percentage of change in per capita funds for grant allocations from FFY10 through FFY15.⁷ **Table 3** demonstrates the percent change of per capita funding for Nevada during the same timeframe.

Table 2: Per Capita Funds Awarded⁸

FFY	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015* (Est)
Nevada	12.52%	2.47%	2.95%	2.06%	11.39%	8.36%
National	7.86%	3.41%	-0.46%	1.30%	5.73%	4.75%

Table 3: Per Capita Funding Awarded

FFY	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015* (Est)
Nevada	\$1,095	\$1,122	\$1,155	\$1,178.87	\$1,313.18	\$1,432.03
% of Change	12.52%	2.47%	2.95%	2.06%	11.39%	8.36%

With the focus of the Digital Accountability and Transparency Act (DATA Act)⁹ and transparency guidelines on the federally designated USASpending.GOV grant expenditure site, the Grant Office has worked to identify the FFY14 per capita award as a baseline for future reporting. The federal Office of Management and Budget (OMB) have documented some discrepancies in reporting, however, they anticipate steady improvements with the regulations taking effect January 2015. Currently, no data site or resource has demonstrated complete reliability. After a quick review, the Grant Office was able to identify grants that were not included on FFIS; not in USA.Gov; and not on USASpending.Gov; and/or a combination. It is important to review and reconcile data sources when developing strategic priorities related to grant programs.

⁵ FFIS, Special Analysis 14-02, May 1, 2014.

⁶ FFIS, Special Analysis 14-02, May 1, 2014, p. 2.

⁷ Projections based on Presidential Budget

⁸ FFIS

⁹ “The DATA Act’s first legislative mandate requires the Department of Treasury and the White House Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to transform U.S. federal spending from disconnected documents into open, standardized data, and to publish that data on-line.” DataCoalition.Com

Types of Grants

When examining grant funding, it is important for Nevada policy makers to distinguish between the different types of grants. This is critical to evaluate which area the grant office and state agencies can improve on grant funding awards. First, entitlement grants or formula grants are based on distributions defined to target specific populations. The grant recipient is provided funds based on a formula, prescribed legislation or regulation, rather than on the basis of an individual project. The formula may be based on population, enrollment, per capita and/or specific need. Grant recipients do not typically compete for entitlement funds. In the largest category of grant spending nationally (United States Health and Human Services formula/entitlement grants), the federal government has significant restrictions on the populations that can receive direct funding assistance. For example, Nevada consistently receives a high level of funding for the Ryan White (HIV/AIDS) program compared to other states, on a per capita basis. The Nevada funding level is high due to Nevada's national higher-than-average population of people with HIV/AIDS. This makes comparing population numbers on a per capita basis unreliable as a metric of the true impact of similar grant funds. A more accurate comparison would be to evaluate grant dollars received, divided by the targeted populations or eligible recipients, rather than dividing by the state's population. Formula grants have the least opportunity for impacting improvement with many of the existing national formulas dating back and in use today from the 1970's.



There have, however, been some notable changes, with the inclusion of competitive elements or separately identified competitive funds embedded in a majority-focused formula funded grant. Recent grant announcements for formula grant programs have included discretionary components to enhance or develop a pilot program related to the original program. Grant application requirements, under the discretionary component, includes metrics and specifics to what population would be served. Each funding stream is distinctly different and states eligible for the formula grant may not be eligible for the discretionary portion. Another type of formula grant is a categorical grant, also known as block grant, which provides recipients more latitude on how funds are used, and are awarded on a formula basis specified in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR).¹⁰

Secondly, discretionary grants are focused on furthering federal initiatives more so than state programs. Many times, the federal grantor in charge of a discretionary program seeks to serve a specific population through the grant. In some instances, to be eligible for discretionary grant dollars, states must have participated in previous programs or have received a similar grant. While identified through the federal funding grant opportunity system as discretionary, additional research is conducted by the state grant office and the agency to determine whether Nevada entities are competitive for and eligible to apply. The Grant Office works with agencies to review each grant to determine the level of competitiveness, resources and opportunity for development. These can be funded by populations, pilot programs, or any variety of methods. They also offer states the opportunity to expand or improve program elements.

¹⁰ <http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/budget/fy2013/assets/topics.pdf>

There are limits to how successful a state can be with all grant programs. How states fare in receiving federal grant funding is largely determined by population, personal income, the mix of industry (i.e. a strong manufacturing base, the concentration of government contractors/defense sector, a presence of internationally recognized high technological), location of federal facilities, natural disasters, natural resources, and how much a state spends on Medicaid. Many of the states with the highest federal grant funding are those with significant natural resources extracted from public (federal) lands especially when measured against relatively small populations.¹¹ “The formula used to compute payments is contained in the Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) Act and is based on population, receipt sharing payments, and the amount of Federal land within an affected county.”¹² These payments are in addition to oil and gas leasing, grazing and harvesting that is transferred to States and classified in the grant categories for federal allocations.

Nevada’s Top Five (5) State Agency Recipients

The federal government has identified USASpending.Gov as the resource site for state level awards. It is anticipated this site will reconcile with the expenditures as part of the DATA Act. Listed below is a summary of the top five state agencies with the highest percentage of awards. The grant awards to the top five Nevada state agencies represent 91.8% of all State Grant funds received for FFY14. The grant awards below are not for specific projects that could be allocated by county.

1. Health and Human Services

The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) is by far the largest recipient of grant awards for the state of Nevada. These funds are allocated to support the entire state for health and human service programs. For FFY14, the DHHS received 49.33% of the grants. When adding all of the Health and Human Service categories into this section, it would account for roughly 67% of all funding, including nutrition, welfare, and health services.

2. Employment, Training and Rehabilitation

The total amount of funding for the Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation (DETR) for grant programs was \$93,761,782. This represented 17.08% of the State’s total grant funds. These funds provide many direct services that will be allocated to each county in the future, based on unemployment services and training.¹³

3. Education

The State of Nevada received 15.53% of total grant funds to Nevada for education, for a total amount of \$85,282,347. These funds are not inclusive of K-12 programming, and also include grants to higher education agencies.

4. Conservation

The State of Nevada Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, with the Department of Wildlife, received 5.89% of the grant funds to the State of Nevada, for a total of \$3,338,065, which was then allocated to the entire state for key projects.

¹¹ Federal Public Land Law

¹² Department of Interior, <http://www.doi.gov/pilt/index.cfm>

¹³ The Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation did not have County level allocations available, while all of the grants were expended based on unemployment figures by recipient.

5. Transportation /Federal Transit

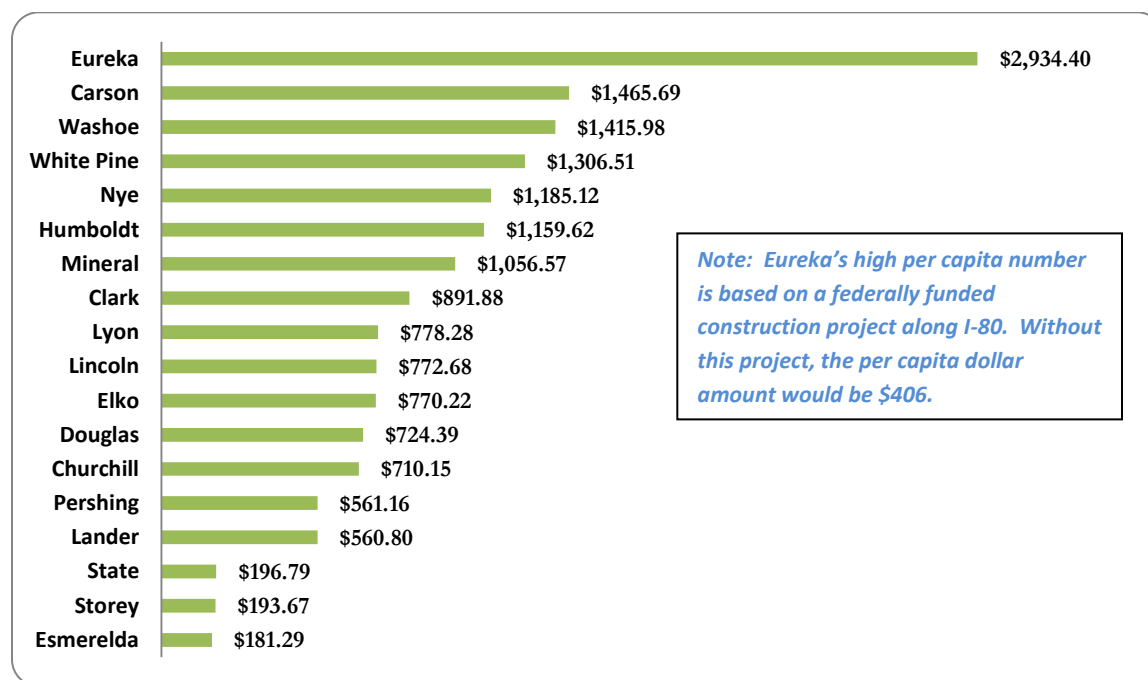
The Department of Transportation received grant awards primarily for highway planning and construction, which represents 3.97% of the total grant funds to Nevada. These do not represent the specific projects which were allocated in the County level data information. These funds include statewide management of transportation systems, planning, and other regional projects.

Nevada County Spotlights

Nevada's large geographic area with diverse population centers significantly impacts grant funding, allocations and expenditures. Federal funding targets the most vulnerable in Nevada and is disbursed throughout all 17 counties. Nye County, for example, is large enough to contain several New England states simultaneously, but in population is just over 42,000. All of the same services that are federally mandated must be disseminated to all counties. While larger counties often have the opportunity of economy of scale for grant spending, the project grants do not usually account for the delivery challenges of culturally and linguistically sensitive programs. For rural and urban counties, the same formula or distributive grant does not realize the cost of delivering services in large geographic regions with limited transportation and professionals.

Analyzing federal data on county-level grant spending is often misleading. Often a federal agency reports all money being spent where the money makes its first stop in a state. A grant from the United States Department of Health and Human Services to the Nevada Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) might report all funds being awarded or allocated to the Carson City zip code. This is based on the fiscal agent for DHHS being located in Carson City. It is important to analyze grant data at the base level to determine if these funds are disseminated throughout all counties in Nevada or are specific to Carson City.

Table 4: Nevada's Expenditures by County FFY14, per Capita (No Tribal)¹⁴

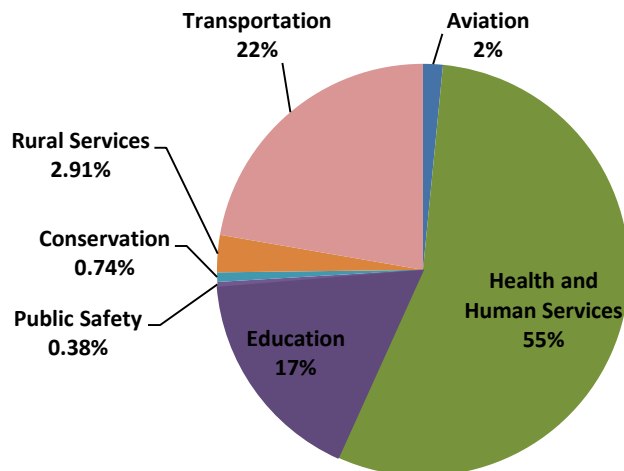


¹⁴ USAGrant.gov data

Carson County

The population of Carson County is estimated to be 54,080¹⁵. Similar to the State of Nevada as a whole, Carson County allocates 55.21% of grant awards for Health and Human Services. The second highest grant expenditures were for Transportation/Federal Transit projects with 22.28% expended, totaling \$17,659,413. Carson County has a Regional Transportation Commission (RTC), and is eligible for additional formula funding based on having transit facilities with a population under 200,000. Carson County is often credited with having more grant funds than other counties based on State Fiscal Offices being located in Carson City, Nevada – the State Capital.

In FFY14, Carson City Airport was awarded \$1,229,478 for improvements and planning. In addition, many grant projects that could potentially be in the Carson County grant allocations may be part of a Tri-County consortium. The Tri-County consortium includes grant submissions with Douglas and Lyon County, and has included other rural counties on some funding opportunities. Grant funds for these projects would be allocated to Carson County, serving as the fiscal agent, and then redistributed to all counties identified as part of the Tri-County efforts. Carson County (City) is also the location of Washoe County Tribal lands. However, those tribal land grant funds would be allocated to Washoe County. This would explain the lack of Tribal awards to Carson County.

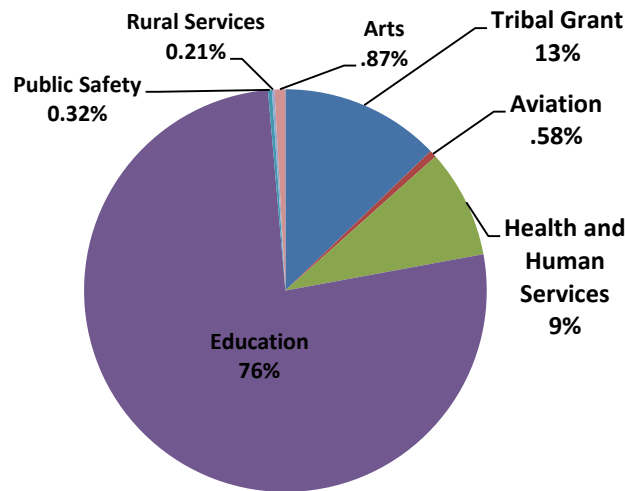


Carson County
Population: 54,080
Grant Awards: \$79,264,377
Per Capita: \$1,465.69
Allocation: 83% Formula Funded

¹⁵ All population data is derived from the United State Census 2013 Projections.

Churchill County

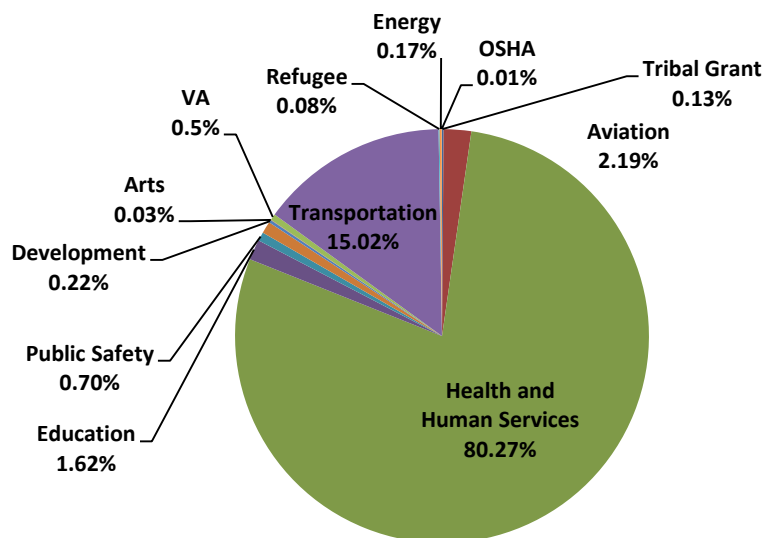
Churchill's county seat is Fallon, home to the Fallon Naval Air Station and the Fallon Paiute Shoshone Tribe. Almost 85% of all Churchill grants are formula funded, with the highest grant expenditures for education at 76%. Tribal funds to Churchill County, which can only be spent on the Tribal population is \$2,519,715 or 13% of all federal grants allocated to Churchill County.



Churchill County
Population: 24,063
Grant Awards: \$19,607,937
Per Capita: \$710.15
Tribal Per Capita: \$2,094.27
Allocation: 85% Formula Funded

Clark County

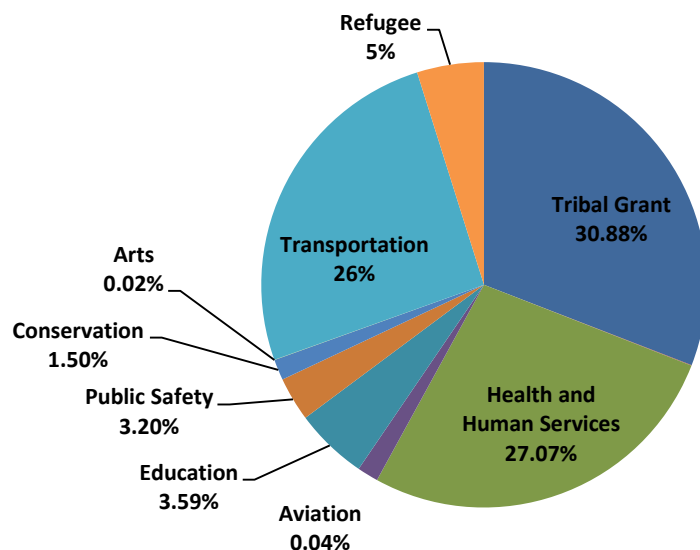
With an estimated population of 2,027,868, Clark County is the largest urban County in Nevada and home to the Cities of Henderson, North Las Vegas, Las Vegas, Laughlin and Mesquite. Almost 94% of all federal grants in Clark County are formula based. The Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation (DETR) grant dollars were not allocated by County, but with over 51.2 thousand established unemployment claims and services in Clark County, the per capita grant allocations in Clark County would be expected to increase. Clark County grant expenditures rank 1) Health and Human Services at 80.27%; 2) Transportation at 15.02%; and 3) Aviation with 2.19%. There are also two counties that receive significant dollars for Refugee Grants (Douglas and Clark), with Clark County receiving \$1,369,413 in supportive aide.



Clark County
Population: 2,027,868
Grant Awards: \$1,810,666,010
Per Capita: \$891.88
Tribal Per Capita: \$84.53
Allocation: 94% Formula Funded

Douglas County

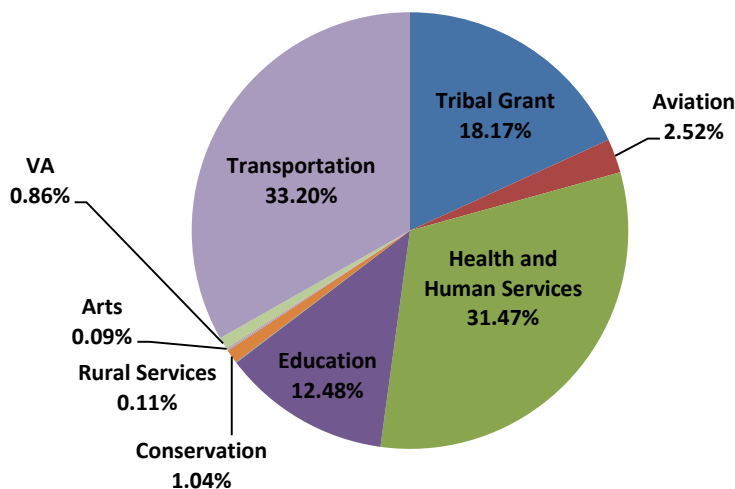
Located just south of the state capital, Douglas County is on the border of California and stretches from Carson Valley to Lake Tahoe. Almost 31% of all federal funds in Douglas County are for the Tribal communities, at just over \$15 million. The next highest grant expenditure is for Health and Human Services at 27%; Transportation at 26%; and Refugee Services at almost 5%. The Refugee services in Douglas County are the largest allocations in the State of Nevada. The federal grant dollars for transportation were for the Construction Manager at Risk (CMAR) project at Kingsbury Grade Crossing and U.S. Route 50 Improvements.



Douglas County
Population: 47,118
Grant Awards: \$49,377,724
Per Capita: \$724.39
Tribal Per Capita: \$14,708.78
Allocation: 57% Formula Funded

Elko County

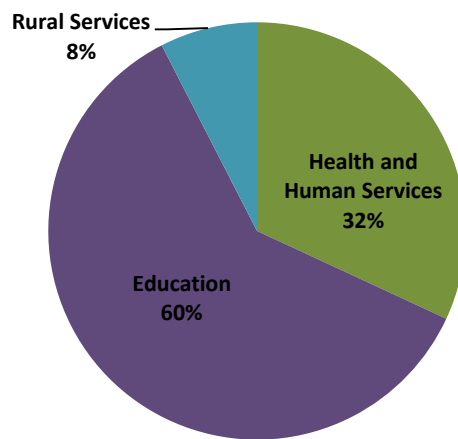
Elko County borders both Idaho and Utah and has cooperative projects along each border. Grant funds allocated to Elko for cooperative projects may be expended to serve individual who reside in bordering states. Elko has over 18% of all grants allocated to the Tribal communities. Transportation was the second highest grant expenditure at 33.23%, with Health and Human Services at 31.50%. The grant expenditures for transportation included projects for U.S. Route 93 and Interstate 80 improvements.



Elko County
Population: 52,384
Grant Awards: \$49,317,516
Per Capita: \$770.22
Tribal Per Capita: \$3,143.04
Allocation: 80% Formula Funded

Esmeralda County

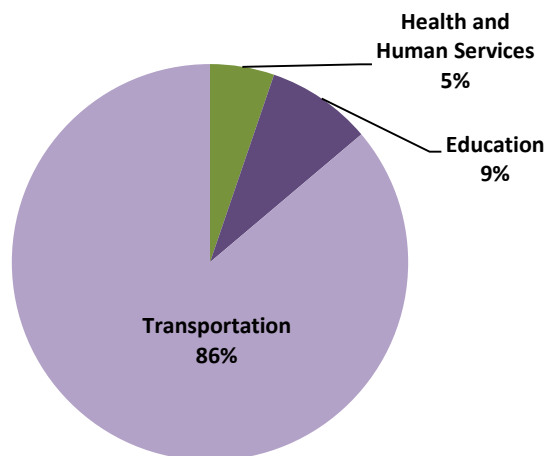
Esmeralda County is Nevada's least populous county, with approximately 832 residents. Goldfield is the County Seat. With only three areas of grant funding, the majority of grant awards were for mandatory educational programs and Health and Human Services. In previous grant cycles, Esmeralda had some minor roadway construction projects along the freeway. Over 18% of Esmeralda funds are allocated for Tribal nations. There were also fiscal adjustments to the grant programs for the completion of transportation projects in FFY13.



Esmeralda County
Population: 832
Grant Awards: \$150,833.06
Per Capita: \$181.29
Allocation: 60% Formula Funded

Eureka County

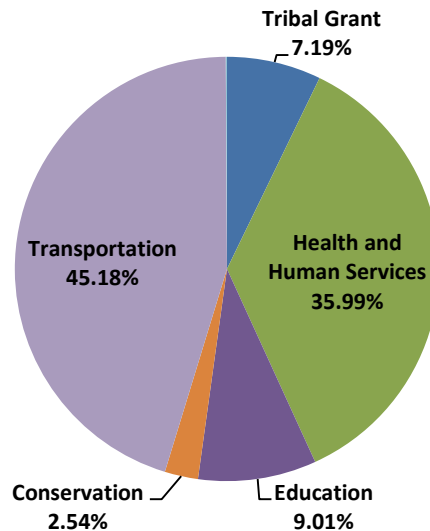
Eureka County is located in the heart Nevada and has a population of 2,076. The grant dollars per capita chart suggests the per capita dollar grant expenditure for Eureka is almost double the grant expenditures for any other County at \$2,934.30, per person. However, this is due to a transportation construction project for improvements along I-80 and the Humboldt River. Without this federally funded construction project benefitting delivery and transportation for the entire state, Eureka would have a per capita expenditure of \$406.04 and would fall to the third lowest funded county, per capita.



Eureka County
Population: 2,076
Grant Awards: \$6,091,609
(I-80 Project: \$5,248,677)
Per Capita: \$2,934.30
Without Transportation Project,
Per Capita: \$406.04
Allocation: 99% Formula Funded

Humboldt County

On the border with Oregon, Humboldt is in the northern part of Nevada and is the oldest county in Nevada. Winnemucca is the County seat and Humboldt County has a population of 17,363. Over 45% of all grant funds are dedicated to a transportation project along I-80, with 36% of other grant allocations funding Health and Human Services. The per capita expenditure would decrease to roughly \$684 without the transportation project.



Humboldt County

Population: 17,363

Grant Awards: \$21,696,433

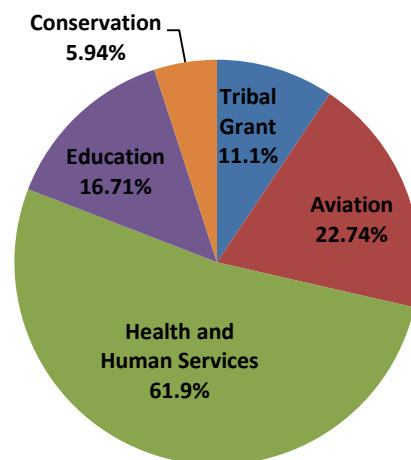
Per Capita: \$1,159.62

Tribal Per Capita: \$1,835.86

Allocation: 87% Formula Funded

Lander County

Lander County has a population of 6,032. Battle Mountain is the county seat with 62% of all grant funds allocated towards Health and Human Services. Lander County was provided airport funds for rural communities in the amount of \$865,244. Over 11% of all federal funds are allocated towards Tribal grants. Over 85% of Lander County is public land.



Lander County

Population: 6,032

Grant Awards: \$3,805,606

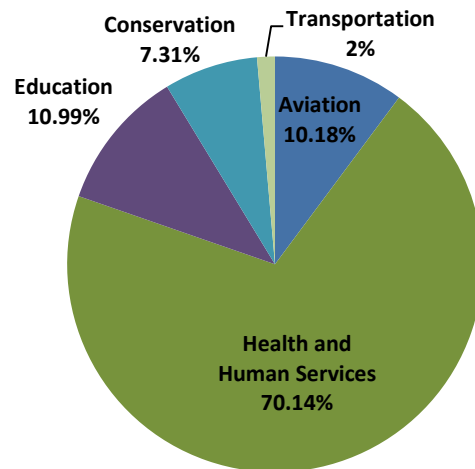
Per Capita: \$560.80

Tribal Per Capita: \$1,274.64

Allocation: 82% Formula Funded

Lincoln County

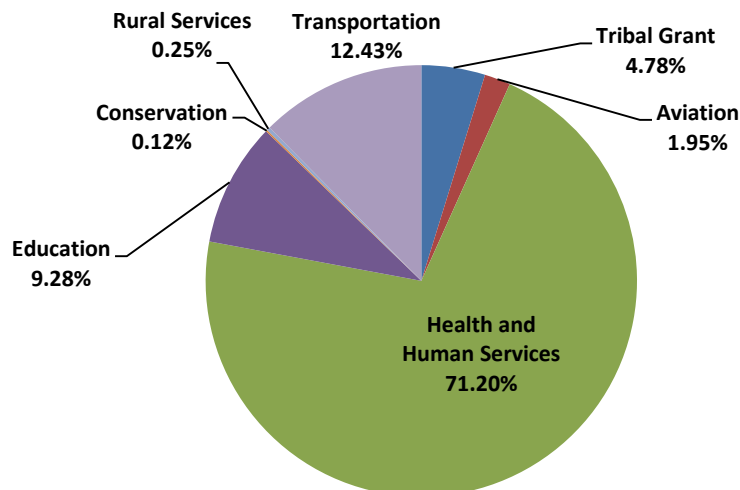
In the Southern part of Nevada, bordered by Utah and Arizona, Lincoln County has a population of 5,245. Over 70% of grant funding is allocated towards Health and Human Service programs. Lincoln County expended \$412,596 in aviation grant funds.



Lincoln County
Population: 5,245
Grant Awards: \$4,052,697
Per Capita: \$772.68
Allocation: 92% Formula Funded

Lyon County

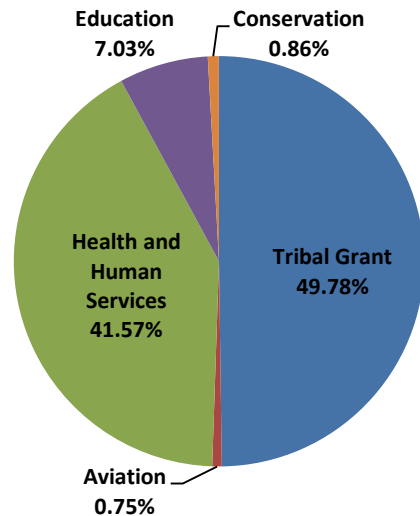
Lyon County has a population of 51,557. The County seat is Yerington, Nevada. Lyon County is home to a robust Social Services program which provides much needed services for disadvantaged residents in Lyon County. Over 71% of all grant expenditures are for Health and Human Service Programs.



Lyon County
Population: 51,557
Grant Awards: \$42,139,078
Per Capita: \$817.33
Tribal Per Capita: \$1,220.28
Allocation: 89% Formula Funded

Mineral County

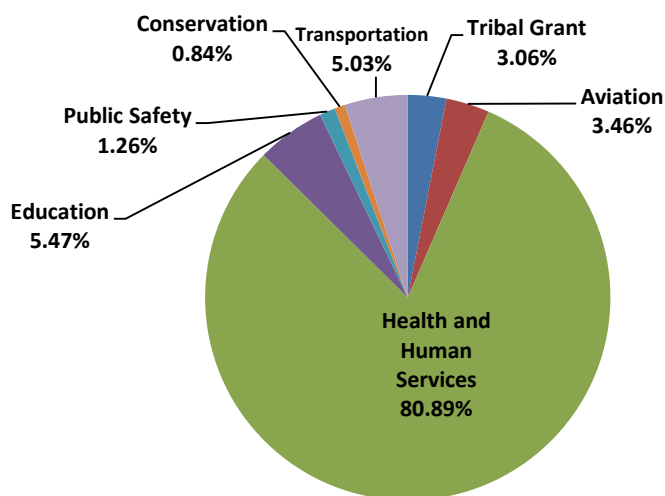
Mineral County has a population of 4,614. Tribal grants represent almost 50% of all grant funding. Mineral County is home to the Walker River Paiute Indian Reservation and Walker Lake. The second highest expenditure is for Health and Human Services at almost 42%.



Mineral County
Population: 4,614
Grant Awards: \$9,709,319
Per Capita: \$1,056.57
Tribal Per Capita: \$6,349.99
Allocation: 73% Formula Funded

Nye County

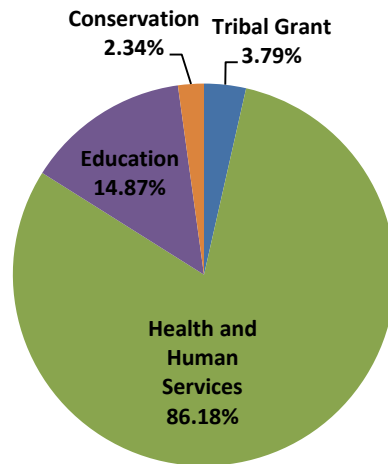
Nye County touches eight other Counties in Nevada and spans from Tonopah to Pahrump. With a population of 42,297, Nye County received almost \$52 million in grants. This allocation was 91% formula funded, with almost 81% of all expenditures in the Health and Human Services category.



Nye County
Population: 42,297
Grant Awards: \$51,711,770
Per Capita: \$1,185.12
Tribal Per Capita: \$1,971.84
Allocation: 91% Formula Funded

Pershing County

Pershing County was the last county to be established in Nevada. With a population of 6,877, Pershing was awarded just over \$4 million in grant funds, and allocates 86% of those funds to Health and Human Services. Almost 28% of the industry in Pershing County involves Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Mining.



Pershing County

Population: 6,877

Grant Awards: \$4,011,341

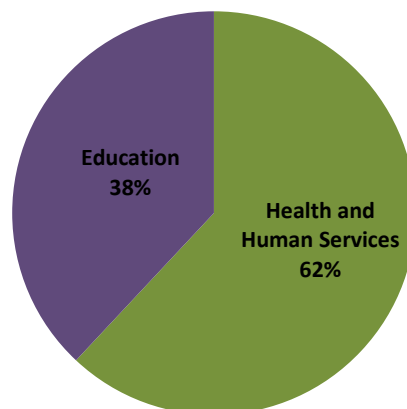
Per Capita: \$561.16

Tribal Per Capita: \$514.74

Allocation: 83% Formula Funded

Storey County

Storey is the second smallest county in Nevada and home to the historic Virginia City. Storey County was awarded less than \$800,000 for FFY14, of which was allocated between Education and Health and Human Services. Storey and Esmeralda Counties have the lowest per capita numbers for federal grants in Nevada.



Storey County

Population: 3,942

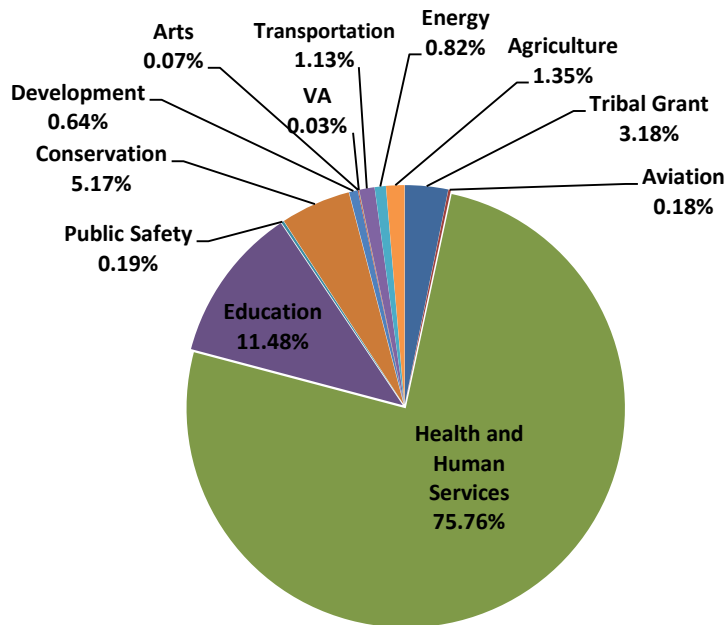
Grant Awards: \$763,443

Per Capita: \$193.67

Allocation: 86% Formula Funded

Washoe County

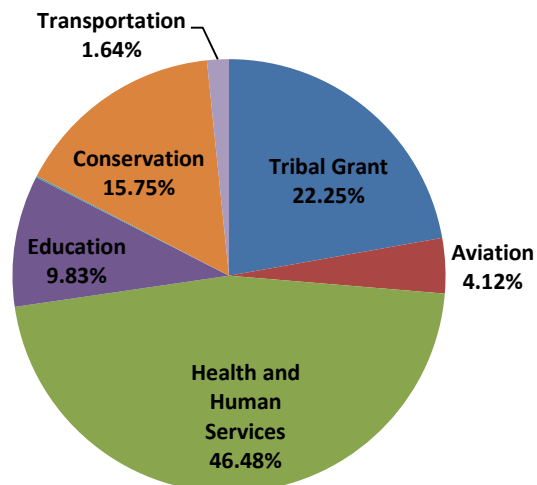
Washoe County is the second largest urban County with a population of 433,731 and is on the border with California and Oregon. Over \$30 million was allocated towards conservation and almost \$8 million was directed towards agriculture grants. Washoe's highest category for grant expenditures was for Health and Human Services at almost 76%, with Education the second highest category at 11%.



Washoe County
Population: 433,731
Grant Awards: \$632,700,733
Per Capita: \$1,415.98
Tribal Per Capita: \$2,036.26
Allocation: 80% Formula Funded

White Pine County

White Pine County is the home to the Great Basin National Park and has a population of 10,057. Over 46% of federal grant expenditures are for Health and Human Services and the second highest category was for Tribal grants, at 22.25%. Several sections of the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest exist within the County. White Pine County is home to a number of designated wilderness areas as part of the White Pine County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act of 2006, accounting for 15.75% of conservation grants.

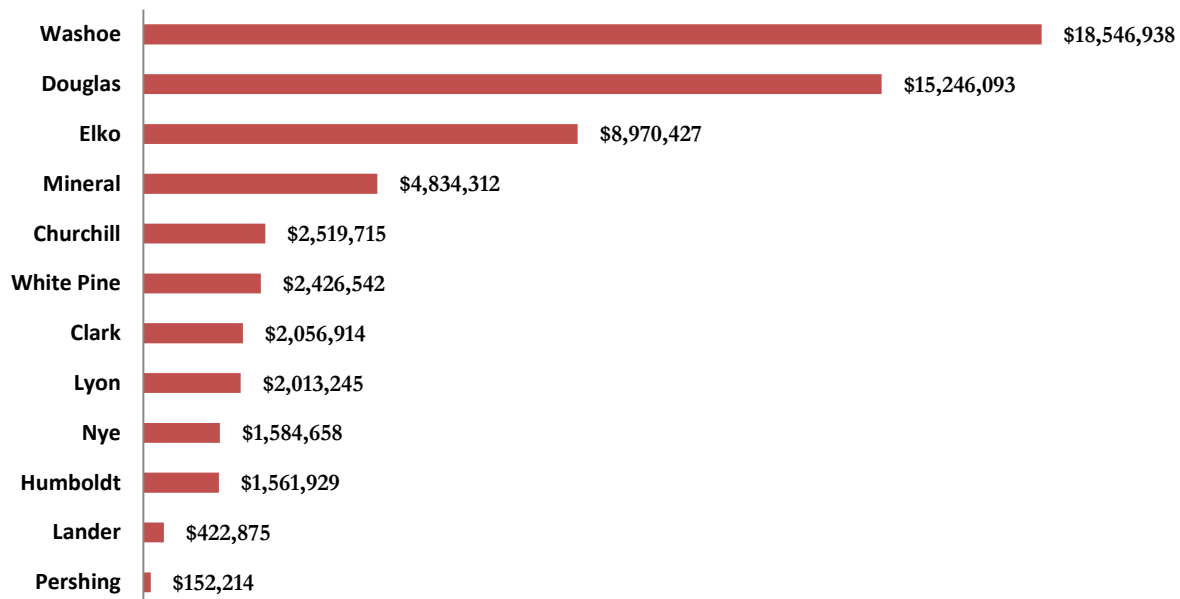


White Pine County
Population: 10,057
Grant Awards: \$10,904,022
Per Capita: \$842.94
Tribal Per Capita: \$5,245.15
Allocation: 68% Formula Funded

Tribal Grants (Sovereign Nations)

Nevada is home to twenty-seven nationally recognized tribes. Tribal grant funds have restricted use for the indigenous populations for which they serve. The tribes in Nevada are: Confederated Tribe of the Goshute Reservation; Duckwater Shoshone Tribe of the Duckwater Reservation; Ely Shoshone Tribe; Fort McDermitt Paiute of the Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation; Shoshone Tribes of the Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation; Fort Mojave Indian Tribe ; Las Vegas Tribe of Paiute Indians of the Las Vegas Indian Colony; Lovelock Paiute Tribe of the Lovelock Indian Colony; Moapa Band of Paiute Indians of the Moapa River Indian Reservation; Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation and Colony; Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of the Pyramid Lake Reservation; Reno-Sparks Indian Colony; Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation; Summit Lake Paiute Tribe; Te-Moak Tribes of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada; Battle Mountain Band; Elko Band; South Fork Band; Well Band; Walker River Paiute Tribe of the Walker River Reservation; Washoe Tribe – Nevada; Washoe Tribe – Carson Colony; Washoe Tribe – Dresslerville Colony; Woodfords Community; Winnemucca Indian Colony; Yerington Paiute Tribe of the Yerington Colony & Campbell Ranch; and the Yomba Shoshone Tribe of the Yomba Reservation.

Table 4: Total of Tribal Grants Per County



The Nevada State grant office has scheduled weekly reviews with Tribal representatives for potential grants opportunities. This includes identifying potential funding and support in the application process. The Tribal grants are competitive grants and state agencies are working to support Tribal communities with grant opportunities to promote access to preventative and primary care.

Nevada Medicaid

Medicaid funding is federally categorized as grant funds. The mission of the Nevada Division of Health Care Financing and Policy (DHCFP) is to purchase and provide quality health care services to low-income Nevadans in the most efficient manner; promote equal access to health care at an affordable cost to the taxpayers of Nevada; restrain the growth of health care costs; and review Medicaid and other State health care programs to maximize potential federal revenue.¹⁶

The main funding reimbursement system for Medicaid is the Federal Matching Assistance Program (FMAP). FMAPs determine the federal share of Medicaid expenditures, and are recomputed for each state each year. The FMAP publication and calculations are mandated by the Social Security Act. The FFY14 Federal Register highlighted Nevada's FMAP status as being ranked #18, with an FFY15 FMAP of 64.36%, up from 63.10% in FFY14. For each dollar spent on Medicaid health services for regular enrollees, Nevada will receive roughly \$.64 cents from US Health and Human Services in FFY15.



Nevada Ranks #18 in the total amount of Federal Matching Assistance Program (FMAP) FFY 15

In addition, Nevada Medicaid was recently awarded a \$6.6 million grant for the Balancing Incentive Program (BIP). The BIP increases the FMAP to participating states through September 2015 in exchange for states making certain structural reforms to increase access to Medicaid community-based Long-Term Services and Supports (LTSS). Nevada is one of 19 states to receive this highly competitive grant which will increase the federal match rate of 2% for non-institutional LTSS. BIP requires state's not only to increase the share of Medicaid spending on home and community-based services, but also to implement conflict-free case management, core standardized assessment, and a single point of entry/no wrong door system.

The State has also received \$2,000,000 in grant funds (December, 2014) for the Medicaid Transformation Grant for innovation and coordination throughout the State. This grant was supported by the Health Committee for the Legislature, the Department of Health and Human Services as well as community, non-profit, private and faith-based organizations.

Department of Health and Human Services

Table 5 represents the total grant funds expended per county for Health and Human Services for FFY14 and the percent of that Counties' budget that is utilized for Health and Human Service grants.

¹⁶ Nevada Division of Financing Care Financing and Policy, <https://dhcfp.nv.gov/Aboutus.htm>

Table 5: Amount of Grant Dollars expended on Health and Human Services FFY14

County	\$ Dollars	Percent of County Budget
Esmeralda	84,593	32%
Eureka	319,072	5%
Storey	486,934	62%
Churchill	1,711,783	9%
Lander	2,357,054	62%
Lincoln	2,842,443	70%
Pershing	3,457,122	86%
Mineral	4,036,343	42%
White Pine	5,068,533	43%
Humboldt	7,823,078	36%
Douglas	13,364,733	27%
Elko	15,534,642	32%
Lyon	30,003,067	71%
Nye	41,827,203	81%
Carson	43,759,302	55%
Washoe	441,922,183	76%
Clark	1,346,903,822	80%
State DHHS (for Statewide)	270,861,529	49%

Education Grants

Grants play an important role in supporting education. In Nevada, approximately 12% of grants expended are for education. Education trends are of particular note when it comes to grant funding. Many grants are provided to states to help offset the costs of providing a free public education to all children. The Title I College and Career Ready Program of the US Department of Education provides grant and collaborate agreement funding to help provide equitable education to children in low-income schools. Nevada is one out of only 11 states that received an increase in funding, albeit a modest 1.8%, from almost \$111 million to over \$112 million in FFY13.

Elementary, middle, high school and higher education are often lumped together in analyzing grant funding and making comparisons between states. Funding for states with well-established research institutions tend to show a larger increase in education grant funding. It is also difficult to differential the various aspects of higher level allocations since some allocations to one University are spent in other counties. Allocations towards the University of Nevada, Reno (UNR) medical campus records awards in Washoe County, are also expended in Clark County as well as other rural communities.



The Nevada Department of Education (NDE) has been taking a very strong approach towards grant applications as supported by major grant awards. The NDE applied for and received the AP Test Fee Program grant; Climate Transformation in partnership with University of Reno (UNR); the Schools Emergency Management in partnership with the Nevada Department of Emergency Management; Now is the Time: Project Aware Grant in partnership with Public and Behavioral Health; and over \$43 million in Pre-K Grants partnered with Lyon County, Churchill County, Nye County, Clark County and Washoe County stakeholders.

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) Grants

The State of Nevada met its federal reporting requirements for the *Final Report*, in accordance with Section 1512 of American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) and Amendments, which requires all ARRA awardees to submit a final report through December 2013. Listed below are highlights for the State of Nevada ARRA funding program:

- The State of Nevada received a total of 224 ARRA awards since 2009.
- Total Amount of ARRA funding to Nevada - \$3.34 billion.
- At the highest point of ARRA funding for the 1512 Grants, there were over 8,000 full-time jobs/equivalents (FTEs) reported.
- Remaining unexpended amounts of ARRA Funds include \$13.8 million for the Treasurer's Office for the Build America Bonds (twenty-year program); \$500,000 in Transportation programs and \$3.3 million for Higher Education.

Hundreds of Nevada businesses, non-profits, local government agencies, and other entities have received Recovery Act funds directly and are required to report on the use of those funds directly to the federal government.

Data Sources & Challenges

State level reporting data for grants is expected to improve with the implementation of the DATA Act¹⁷ and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB)'s Super-Circular. To deliver on the promise of a 21st-Century government that is more efficient, effective and transparent, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) is streamlining the federal government's guidance on administrative requirements, cost principles, and audit requirements for federal awards.¹⁸ This data is reported at federal level spending to the States. The State Grant Office has included the requirements of the DATA Act and the Super-Circular in new Grant training classes to ensure reporting compliance.

There are several sources for state level data for grants, each with advantages and disadvantages. State-by-state comparisons could use data in states' Single Audit Reports (SARF), which are mandated to be submitted for actual grant fund expenditures. This data is specific to each respective county and reflected in states' annual Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR). Under the Data Act and with the discontinuation of the Consolidated Federal Funding Report (CFFR), USAspending.gov has been identified as the key source for data on federal grants. This site reports the recipients of federal funding, but it lacks the historical perspectives. The DATA Act is moving to not only have USAspending.gov provide the amount awarded, but reconcile the data for the awards spent.

17 <http://beta.congress.gov/bill/113th-congress/house-bill/2061>

18 <https://www.federalregister.gov/articles/2013/12/26/2013-30465/uniform-administrative-requirements-cost-principles-and-audit-requirements-for-federal-awards>

The Tracking Accountability in Government Grants System (TAGGS) has been the central repository for grants from the US Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). TAGGS does maintain historical data from FY1995 to FY2014; however, TAGGS is limited to HHS. This still serves as a key resource, since HHS is a major grant funder.

The Federal Funds Information for States (FFIS) provides detailed information for states focusing on 240 federal grant-in-aid programs tracked and included in the FFIS's grants database, which account for over 70% of total grants to state and local governments, either as direct payments or as a pass-through. This can be problematic since the largest grant is Medicaid and included in these totals. There are over 300 Nevada grants that are not included in the FFIS comparisons including Tribal grants. While FFIS attempts to provide similar measures to determine competitiveness and rankings across all states, it also includes grants Nevada would be unable to submit for – which would not allow for Nevada to improve on the FFIS State Measures of competitiveness. For example, coastal grants, Puerto Rico agriculture, etc.



The Consolidated Federal Funding Report (CFFR) is no longer produced after 2010. When reviewing data from the CFFR, it is also important to note methodology challenges such as the inability to replicate and the amounts did not represent actual expenditures. Rather it reported obligations which were later adjusted through “enhancements or de-obligations.”¹⁹ In lieu of actual expenditures, the “selected data in the CFFR is reported to the federal agencies based on the Census Bureau’s Federal Aid to States (FAS) survey.”²⁰ The CFFR data for health reports the “estimated county allocation on selected grant programs” in lieu of actual funding. In addition, the sub-state allocations for some programs are based on a survey of state government agencies - Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, National School Lunch, WIC, Special Education, Rehabilitation, Home Energy Assistance, Social Services and substance abuse block grants - conducted in 1996.²¹

Unexpended Grant Funds

One area of improvement and focus for the Grant Office is to develop a policy for the notification by agencies of their inability to exhaust all grant funds awarded either through program, match or other challenges. This will enable the Grant Office to work with partners statewide to expedite the utilization of those funds. For example, if DETR is award rehabilitation grant funds that require a match and they will not expend all the funds then the grant office would work to notify other public agencies, or those eligible to receive the funds for applicable services. Working to keep every dollar in Nevada!

¹⁹ Consolidated Federal Funding Report (CFFR) for Fiscal Year 2010, vii,

²⁰ Ibid, v.

²¹ Ibid, xvi.

Nevada versus National Average

The State of Nevada Office of Grant Management reviews grant activity as a percentage of the national average, in lieu of just capturing data from adjacent states. This simply stated means the office identifies the total allocation by the federal government for a particular grant and the total allocation to each state. This allows for a more consistent method of identifying the grant programs that are being funded at or above the national per capita average and those grant opportunities for which Nevada can improve its performance.



Statewide and Federal Coordination

To expand technical support capabilities, the Grant Office develops inter-agency teams for health and human services, economic development, and energy by identifying funding sources, reviewing projects and applications, and providing data and background data. Working collaboratively as teams of professional grant writers and technical staff, no one agency is left doing all the work on a grant proposal and this collaboration strengthens the chance for success. The Nevada Grant Office is committed to working with all agencies to identify funding and program opportunities to support the diverse needs of our population, including Nevada's non-profits.

Nevada's non-profits are interrelated and support "coordination of services, skills, and talents that enables community needs to be addressed in ways that exceed the scope and capacity of any single organization."²⁴ The Nevada Grant Office is applying this approach across the board. As more federal grants require coordination between federal, state, local, community and non-profit stakeholders, the Nevada Grant Office weaves together cooperative relationships to develop and write grant proposals as a team.

An area of focus will be to strengthen partnerships with the federal delegation to ensure Nevada agencies are aware of what notice of funding announcements will be released in a month, six-months or year to prepare stronger applications and collaborations.

State Grant Manual and Training

Recognizing the importance of grant monitoring and ensuring fiscal and program compliance across the State, the State Grant Office has developed a State grant manual. This manual includes both fiscal and program requirements and aligns with the new State Grant training that has been developed. In addition to the training, agencies will be able to request training specific to their needs and grant teams.

The State Grant Office has scheduled seven training sessions for the first half of 2015. The first three months filled within the first two-weeks of announcement, demonstrating significant interest of State employees in gaining a better understanding of federal regulations. In addition to training state

²⁴ Shannon M. Monnat, Anna Smedly, and Fatma Nasoz. *Identifying and Describing the Network of Health, Education, and Social Service Non-Profit Organizations in Southern Nevada*, UNLV: The Lincy Institute Research Brief, Special Report No. 1, November 2013, 1.

employees, specific trainings were also scheduled for Nevada stakeholders as key sub-recipients of grants and direct service providers. **Table 6** demonstrates the number of people trained by Grant Office staff at conferences, symposiums, direct one-on-one training, or small groups.

Table 6: Grant Office Training		
SFY13	SFY14	SFY15 (to Date)
968	880	766

Website

The Nevada Grant Office website (<http://grant.nv.gov/>) has a grant resource page to provide data and statistics to Nevada agencies. This data includes history of assessments in key areas; strategic plans; data websites; and specific data related to Nevada populations and agencies. This also provides the opportunity for stakeholders to link to an extensive ListServ database to ensure that all agencies and organizations are provided the opportunity to review current grant notices. A focus of this website will be to expand the grant notice opportunities, training, and ensure the data elements are expanded and updated for one-stop needs in grant data needed for applications. At the end of SFY14, the State Grant Office website had over 2,700 new users. With over 1,000 new users in SFY15, Nevada's site is continuing to stay relevant with the stakeholders in Nevada.

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Appendix A: FFIS (FFY13 and FFY14)²⁵

CFDA	Title	Type	FFY13	FFY14
10.170	Specialty Crop Block Grant	Mandatory	251	317
10.202	Coop State Research Coop Forestry	Discretionary	116	130
10.203	Coop State Research Hatch Act	Discretionary	1,409	1,571
10.205	Evans-Allen Research Grants	Discretionary	0	0
10.207	Coop State Research Animal Health/Disease	Discretionary	6	6
10.435	State Mediation Grants	Discretionary	0	0
10.500	Extension Service 1890 Colleges	Discretionary	0	0
10.500	Extension Service Expand Food & Nutrition	Discretionary	256	277
10.500	Extension Service Pest Management	Discretionary	121	0
10.500	Extension Service Renewable Resources	Discretionary	47	56
10.500	Extension Service Smith Lever	Discretionary	1,124	1,308
10.551	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Benefits	Mandatory	535,231	506,137
10.553	Child Nutrition - School Breakfast	Mandatory	25,972	27,563
10.555	Child Nutrition - Commodities	Mandatory	10,514	9,878
10.555	Child Nutrition - School Lunch	Mandatory	86,329	82,527
10.556	Special Milk Program	Mandatory	120	110
10.557	WIC - Supplemental Feeding Program	Discretionary	47,535	48,946
10.558	Child Nutrition - Adult & Child Care Food	Mandatory	7,029	7,492
10.559	Child Nutrition - Summer Food Program	Mandatory	1,430	1,510
10.560	Child Nutrition - State Admin Expenses	Mandatory	1,163	984
10.561	SNAP Employment and Training Program	Mandatory	0	0
10.561	SNAP State Administration	Mandatory	19,406	23,498
10.565	Commodity Supp. Food Program	Discretionary	527	587
10.566	Nutrition Assistance for Puerto Rico	Mandatory	0	0
10.568	TEFAP - Emergency Food Asst. Administration	Discretionary	468	482

²⁵ The crossed out CFDA Titles are discontinued grants.

10.569	TEFAP - Emergency Food Asst. Commodities	Mandatory	2,694	2,588
10.572	WIC Farmers' Market Nutrition Program	Discretionary	0	0
10.576	Senior Farmer's Market Nutrition Program	Mandatory	159	154
10.582	Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program	Mandatory	2,355	2,263
10.665	Forest Service - National Forests	Mandatory	3,445	3,369
10.901	Resource Conservation Dev. Tech. Ass't.	Discretionary	0	0
10.904	Watershed - Flood Financial Assistance	Discretionary	0	0
10.906	Watershed Planning	Discretionary	0	0
11.300	EDA - Public Works	Discretionary	2,271	2,824
11.302	EDA - Planning	Discretionary	86	87
11.303	EDA - Technical Assistance	Discretionary	122	115
11.307	EDA - Economic Adjustment	Discretionary	1,200	1,049
11.419	Coastal Zone Management	Discretionary	0	0
14.218	Comm Devel. Block Grant - Entitlement (Locals)	Discretionary	16,622	16,796
14.228	Comm Devel. Block Grant - Nonentitlement (States)	Discretionary	2,316	2,386
14.231	Emergency Solutions Grants - Entitlement (Locals)	Discretionary	975	1,171
14.231	Emergency Solutions Grants - Nonentitlement (States)	Discretionary	311	367
14.239	HOME Investment Partnerships - Entitlement (Locals)	Discretionary	5,542	5,886
14.239	HOME Investment Partnerships - Nonentitlement (States)	Discretionary	3,000	3,018
14.241	Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS	Discretionary	1,313	1,383
14.850	Public Housing Operating Fund	Discretionary	14,399	15,607
14.872	Public Housing Capital Fund	Discretionary	5,192	4,956
15.226	BLM - Payments in Lieu of Taxes	Mandatory	23,332	25,113
15.250	Surface Mining Reclamation	Discretionary	0	0
15.252	Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund	Mandatory	0	0
15.605	Fish & Wildlife - Fish Restoration	Mandatory	5,247	4,741
15.611	Fish & Wildlife - Hunter Safety	Mandatory	984	1,305
15.611	Fish & Wildlife - Wildlife Restoration	Mandatory	8,066	12,247
15.626	Fish & Wildlife - Enhanced Hunter Safety	Mandatory	77	77

15.634	State Wildlife Grants	Discretionary	804	800
15.668	Coastal Impact Assistance Program	Mandatory	0	0
15.805	Water Resources Research Act-State Institutes	Discretionary	45	89
15.904	Historic Preservation Fund	Discretionary	710	749
16.017	Sexual Assault Services Formula Program	Discretionary	261	303
16.523	Juvenile Accountability Block Grant	Discretionary	192	0
16.540	Juvenile Justice Formula Grants	Discretionary	405	547
16.575	Crime Victims Fund - Assistance	Mandatory	3,954	3,878
16.576	Crime Victims Fund - Compensation	Mandatory	2,054	2,232
16.588	Violence Against Women	Discretionary	1,406	1,541
16.593	Res. Substance Abuse Trtmnt - State Prisoners	Discretionary	121	104
16.606	State Criminal Alien Assistance Program	Discretionary	3,005	2,281
16.738	Justice Assistance Grants	Discretionary	2,273	2,342
16.741	DNA Backlog Reduction Program	Discretionary	955	1,027
16.742	Paul Coverdell Forensic Sciences Improvement Grant Program	Discretionary	58	63
17.207	Employment Service State Grants	Discretionary	6,162	6,162
17.207	Workforce Information Grants	Discretionary	412	412
17.225	UI State Administration Base Allocation	Discretionary	32,707	30,128
17.235	Community Service Employ for Older Americans	Discretionary	2,081	2,128
17.258	Workforce Investment Act - Adult Training	Discretionary	9,194	9,640
17.259	Workforce Investment Act - Youth Activities	Discretionary	9,408	9,878
17.264	National Farmworker Jobs Program	Discretionary	170	174
17.271	Work Opportunity Tax Credit Program	Discretionary	118	118
17.278	Workforce Investment Act - Dislocated Workers	Discretionary	13,991	14,619
17.801	Disab. Veterans' Outreach Program	Discretionary	626	701
17.804	Local Veterans Employment Representative Program	Discretionary	548	613
20.106	Airport Improvement Program	Discretionary	24,854	40,052
20.205	FHWA—Bridge Replacement & Rehabilitation	Discretionary	0	0
20.205	FHWA - Congestion Mitigation & Air Quality	Discretionary	32,511	32,539

20.205	FHWA—Coordinated Border Infrastructure Program	Discretionary	0	0
20.205	FHWA—Equity Bonus	Discretionary	0	0
20.205	FHWA—High Priority Projects	Discretionary	0	0
20.205	FHWA - Highway Safety Improvement Program	Discretionary	20,916	20,933
20.205	FHWA—Interstate Maintenance	Discretionary	0	0
20.205	FHWA - Metropolitan Planning	Discretionary	3,179	3,182
20.205	FHWA - National Highway Performance Program	Discretionary	200,040	200,085
20.205	FHWA - National Highway System	Discretionary	0	0
20.205	FHWA - Railway Highway Crossings	Discretionary	1,098	1,100
20.205	FHWA—Safe Routes to School	Discretionary	0	0
20.205	FHWA - Surface Transportation Program	Discretionary	92,142	92,222
20.205	FHWA - Territorial & Puerto Rico Highway Programs	Discretionary	0	0
20.218	FMCSA - National Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program	Discretionary	1,554	1,578
20.219	FHWA—Recreational Trails	Discretionary	0	0
20.500	FTA - Bus and Bus Facilities Formula Grants	Discretionary	5,095	5,143
20.500	FTA - Fixed Guideway Capital Investment Grants ("New Starts")	Discretionary	0	0
20.500	FTA—Fixed Guideway Modernization	Discretionary	0	0
20.507	FTA - Urbanized Area Formula	Discretionary	35,090	39,323
20.509	FTA - Nonurbanized Area Formula	Discretionary	6,292	6,426
20.513	FTA - Enhanced Mobility of Seniors and Individuals with Disabilities	Discretionary	1,823	2,065
20.516	FTA—Job Access and Reverse Commute	Discretionary	0	0
20.521	FTA—New Freedoms	Discretionary	0	0
20.525	FTA - State of Good Repair Grants	Discretionary	713	2,087
20.600	State & Community Highway Safety	Discretionary	1,887	1,895
20.602	NHTSA - National Priority Safety Program	Discretionary	1,781	2,018
23.003	Appalachian Regional Comm—Highways	Discretionary	0	0
23.009	Appalachian Regional Comm - Local Development	Discretionary	0	0
45.310	State Library Program	Discretionary	1,665	1,721
66.001	EPA - State and Local Air Quality Management	Discretionary	7,203	2,389

66.419	EPA - Pollution Control (Sec. 106)	Discretionary	953	973
66.432	EPA - Public Water System Supervision	Discretionary	791	814
66.433	EPA - Underground Injection Control	Discretionary	37	84
66.458	EPA - Clean Water SRF Grants	Discretionary	6,520	6,853
66.458	EPA - Water Quality Management	Discretionary	100	100
66.460	EPA - Nonpoint Source (Sec. 319)	Discretionary	1,263	1,292
66.468	EPA - Drinking Water SRF Grants	Discretionary	8,421	12,646
66.700	EPA - Pesticides Enforcement	Discretionary	150	196
66.801	EPA - Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance	Discretionary	778	795
81.041	State Energy Program	Discretionary	328	348
81.042	Weatherization Assistance Program	Discretionary	655	655
84.002	Adult Education Basic Grant	Discretionary	4,726	4,759
84.002	English Literacy and Civics Education State Grants	Discretionary	724	724
84.007	Supplemental Educ. Opportunity Grants	Discretionary	2,182	2,182
84.010	Comp Ed (Title I) - Local Education Agencies	Discretionary	101,368	115,750
84.013	Comp Ed (Title I)- State Agency Neglect & Delinq.	Discretionary	451	452
84.027	Special Education Basic State Grant	Discretionary	66,726	70,755
84.033	College Work-Study	Discretionary	2,873	2,873
84.040	Impact Aid - Construction	Discretionary	0	0
84.041	Impact Aid - Basic Support Payments	Discretionary	2,655	2,796
84.041	Impact Aid - Special Education Payment	Discretionary	393	414
84.048	Voc Ed - Basic State Grant	Discretionary	8,633	9,651
84.060	Indian Education - Grants to Local Educ. Agencies	Discretionary	731	731
84.063	Pell Grants	Discretionary/Mandatory	146,100	148,800
84.069	Leveraging Educational Assistance Partnership	Discretionary	0	0
84.126	Rehab. Services - Basic State Grant	Mandatory	15,885	23,842
84.132	Centers for Independent Living	Discretionary	813	840
84.161	Client Assistance State Grants	Discretionary	118	122
84.169	Independent Living	Discretionary	295	305

84.173	Special Education Preschool Grants	Discretionary	2,066	2,066
84.177	Services for Older Blind Individuals	Discretionary	248	261
84.181	Special Education Infants & Toddlers	Discretionary	3,641	3,767
84.185	Byrd Honors Scholarships	Discretionary	0	0
84.186	Drug-Free Schools & Communities State Grants	Discretionary	0	0
84.187	Supported Employment State Grants	Discretionary	300	300
84.196	Education For Homeless Youth	Discretionary	482	528
84.224	Assistive Technology State Grant Program	Discretionary	385	405
84.240	Protection & Advocacy Individual Rts	Discretionary	166	172
84.243	Voc Ed - Technical Prep	Discretionary	0	0
84.287	21st Century Community Learning Centers	Discretionary	8,117	8,789
84.298	Innovative Educ. Prog. Strategies State Grants	Discretionary	0	0
84.318	Education Technology State Grants	Discretionary	0	0
84.331	State Grants for Workplace and Community Transition Training for Incarcerated Indiv.	Discretionary	0	0
84.357	Reading First State Grants	Discretionary	0	0
84.365	Language Acquis. Grants	Discretionary	8,049	7,155
84.366	Mathematics and Science Partnerships	Discretionary	1,135	1,247
84.367	State Grants for Improving Teacher Quality	Discretionary	11,441	11,478
84.369	State Testing Funds	Discretionary	4,772	4,849
84.377	Comp Ed (Title I) - State School Improvement Grants	Discretionary	3,726	3,877
84.378	College Access Challenge Grants	Mandatory	1,424	1,392
90.401	Election Reform Requirements Payments	Discretionary	0	0
93.043	Preventive Health Services	Discretionary	142	142
93.044	Administration on Aging Support Services	Discretionary	2,436	2,426
93.045	Administration on Aging Congregate Meals	Discretionary	3,110	3,421
93.045	Administration on Aging Home Delivered Meals	Discretionary	1,643	1,745
93.052	Family Caregiver	Discretionary	1,065	1,087
93.053	Nutrition Services Incentive Program	Discretionary	918	1,002
93.069	CDC: State and Local Capacity	Discretionary	6,516	6,756

93.092	Personal Responsibility Education Program	Mandatory	404	405
93.136	Preventive Health -- Rape Prevention and Education	Discretionary	281	370
93.138	Protection and Advocacy for Individuals with Mental Illness	Discretionary	407	428
93.150	Homeless Mental Health (PATH)	Discretionary	475	612
93.217	Health Services - Family Planning	Discretionary	3,040	3,129
93.224	Consolidated Health Centers	Discretionary	11,166	13,821
93.235	Abstinence Education Program	Mandatory	404	358
93.251	Universal Newborn Hearing Screening	Discretionary	214	216
93.253	Poison Control Center Program	Discretionary	0	0
93.268	CDC - Immunization Grants	Discretionary	3,361	3,577
93.268	Vaccines for Children	Mandatory	30,580	30,090
93.275	Access to Recovery	Discretionary	0	0
93.556	Promoting Safe and Stable Families	Mandatory/Discretionary	2,177	2,137
93.558	Child Supp. Enforcement Fed Share Collection	Mandatory	-4,347	-3,923
93.558	Temporary Assistance For Needy Families	Mandatory	43,908	43,908
93.563	Child Supp. Enforcement Administration	Mandatory	39,951	39,333
93.566	Refugee Assistance Cash & Medical	Discretionary	0	0
93.566	Refugee Assistance Social Services	Discretionary	771	771
93.568	Low Income Home Energy Assistance	Discretionary	10,964	11,104
93.569	Community Services Block Grant	Discretionary	3,340	3,517
93.575	Child Care & Devel. Block Grant	Discretionary	17,260	18,470
93.584	Refugee Targeted Assistance	Discretionary	370	363
93.590	Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention	Discretionary	304	312
93.596	Child Care Entitle. Mandatory & Matching	Mandatory	17,779	17,779
93.597	Access and Visitation Grants	Mandatory	100	100
93.599	Chafee Education and Training Vouchers	Discretionary	485	509
93.600	Head Start	Discretionary	28,390	30,348
93.617	Voting Access for Individuals with Disabilities—State	Discretionary	0	0
93.618	Voting Access for Individuals with Disabilities - P & A	Discretionary	70	70

93.623	Runaway & Homeless Youth - Basic Center	Discretionary	172	410
93.630	Devel Disabilities - Basic Support	Discretionary	469	471
93.630	Devel Disabilities - Protection & Advoc.	Discretionary	363	363
93.643	Children's Justice Act	Mandatory	176	177
93.645	Child Welfare Services	Discretionary	2,306	2,563
93.658	Foster Care	Mandatory	36,965	37,991
93.659	Adoption Assistance	Mandatory	21,832	22,847
93.667	Social Services Block Grant	Mandatory	14,022	13,788
93.669	CAPTA State Grants	Discretionary	245	251
93.671	Battered Women's Shelters	Discretionary	1,059	1,133
93.674	Chafee Foster Care Independence	Mandatory	1,544	1,544
93.767	Children's Health Insurance Program	Mandatory	31,454	33,497
93.778	Medicaid - Administration	Mandatory	60,854	95,177
93.778	Medicaid - Vendor Payments	Mandatory	1,066,891	1,360,537
93.780	State High-Risk Pools	Mandatory	0	0
93.913	State Offices of Rural Health	Discretionary	173	175
93.914	Ryan White - HIV/AIDS Part A	Discretionary	4,956	5,207
93.917	Ryan White - HIV/AIDS Part B	Discretionary	7,681	7,844
93.919	State-Based Comprehensive Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection	Discretionary	2,216	2,216
93.926	Healthy Start	Discretionary	0	0
93.958	Mental Health Block Grant	Discretionary	4,019	4,547
93.959	Substance Abuse Prevent. & Treatment Block Grant	Discretionary	13,016	16,462
93.965	Health Services - Black Lung	Discretionary	0	0
93.977	Sexually Transmitted Disease Prevention	Discretionary	669	697
93.991	Preventive Health Block Grant	Discretionary	301	638
93.994	Maternal & Child Health Block Grant	Discretionary	1,760	2,013
97.012	Boating Safety	Mandatory	1,025	945
97.024	Emergency Food and Shelter Program	Discretionary	1,437	1,515
97.042	Emergency Management Performance Grants	Discretionary	4,223	4,455

97.053	Citizen Corps	Discretionary	0	0
97.067	State Homeland Security Grant Program	Discretionary	3,459	3,733
15.437, 15.430	Minerals Mgmt. Service: Mineral Leasing	Mandatory	7,747	7,463
21.xxx	Internal Revenue Collections For PR	Mandatory	0	0
21.xxx	Customs Service Misc. Permanent Appr.	Mandatory	0	0
45.024, 45.025	Natl. Endowment for the Arts- State Programs	Discretionary	636	658
45.129, 45.130, 45.149, 45.161, 45.164	Natl. Endowment for the Humanities	Discretionary	611	641
62.xxx	TVA Payments in Lieu Of Taxes	Mandatory	0	0
84.011, 84.144	Comp Ed (Title I) - Migrant	Discretionary	232	233
84.213, 84.214, 84.258	Comp Ed (Title I) - Even Start	Discretionary	0	0
84.358A	Small, Rural School Achievement Program	Discretionary	145	145
84.358B	Rural and Low-Income Schools Program	Discretionary	0	0
93.041 and 93.042	Vulnerable Elder Rights Protection Activities	Discretionary	162	156
93.069, 93.074	CDC: Public Health Emergency Preparedness	Discretionary	6,516	6,756
93.889, 93.074	Hospital Preparedness Program	Discretionary	3,109	1,928